NEW WOMAN'S GARB.

Shall She Wear Bloomers or Retain Her Skirts?

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Widespread Discussion of and Deep Feelings Aroused by the Innovation.

Churches That Have Forbidden Their Members to Wear Bloomers and Clergynen Who Inveigh Against Them in the Pulpit-Divorce Suits and Marriages Both Attributed to Bloomers True Ort. in of the Bifurented Carment to Which Irs. Bloomer Gave Her Name Tronered Women in Past Ages Connection of Bloomers and the Sleycle Craze-Modesty of the Costume Discussed-An Organist Who Wore Bloomers and Net Town by the Ears-School Boards ainly Trying to Stem the Tide-Women d Men Both Divided on the Question-Young Men-Area of the Bloomer Crase,

Few subjects have so thoroughly and comoccupied the attention of the whole of his great country, of all its inhabitants, male nd female, from the big city centres to the nost remote rural communities, in all at preely the same period, and in each locality as a upertance and concern, as the great question bloomers. While the intrinsic importance of matter is, apparently, comparatively small, et beside it every other so-called great public jestion of recent times has been limited in the terest it has aroused or in the number people who have concerned themselves consider it. The silver question, the iff, even the excise question, inter-s or affects the comparatively few, or at nost only the majority. About one-half the alf are utterly uninterested in most of the big urical and economic questions that are suphings in which everybody is interested, the weather and the matter of eating and drinking. instance; and in just such a way, and athere, is now interested in bloomers, in what threaten to bring, and what they stand for,

The peculiar feature about the matter that makes it of such collective importance is that t is everywhere considered as a purely local People discuss the tariff, or silver, for stance, not only in its local aspects, but as it affects the interests of the whole country and the policy of the nation. But bloomers are being considered in every community and household with the same intense local, personal nterest aroused by the new baby in the house, the new family in the village, or the new sonow the rest of the country is interested, or what any other community thinks or says about the question. It is the most restricted local question, and yet is at the same time the

observation in every county, city, and com-munity the country over, or, far better, through study of the subject as it is reflected in the hundreds of newspapers, from every section ad of every shade of opinion, that come daily to a big newspaper office like THE SUN, can the ize and scope and endless phases and influences of the bloomer movement and the bloomer be at all thoroughly understood or

roperly appreciated. It is still the bloomer question, and is likely to emain at that stage for a long time yet. Much that great emancipator of women, bloomers," of advanced and new women, who see in woman's stepping into bifurcated outer nether earments her stepping into everything else roman with bloomers, but a new edition of man. eration to determine eras and their beginnings in this age. They may find in bloomers the tone in the rivulet that turned and determined emancipation, as the new women of to-day fondly imagine, or they may in weighing influences and measuring forces ignore the bloom er incident altogether, or refer to it only as one of the fads and freaks of fashion that flared up and fizzled out in the hysterical wind-up of the nineteenth century. The chronicler of to-day must treat the bloomer question as one that is wide open, and can only tell in one place of the phases the movement is taking on in others. But if he could only summarize all the odd

turns the movement has taken he would present a mightily interesting story. There appear to be no onlookers at the progreaction the conversal of what bloomers have a proper to the control of the conversal of the control of the con ress of the movement. Everybody is either for or against bloomers and what bloomers have come to stand for. Not that they stand for the

of the cestume has been made familiar by any number of reproductions in illustrated publications of all kinds during the past year or so. It was far from beautiful, and could rarely have been at all becoming to the wearer, while it cannot be gainsaid that modern bloomers are vastly becoming to some folk who wear them. Miss Smith's restume, which Mrs. Bloomer copied, consisted of hibrated nether garments which, so far as could be seen, were exactly like the trousers worn by men; a skirt reaching in between the kines and the foot, and a man's short jacket worn under a woman's long cloak. The trousers only reached to the waist, where they were buttoned to a short skirt, pretty much as a boy's knickerbockers are fastened to his shirt waist. Of course, the great advantage was in doing away with the aweering skirts. But, as said, it was almost a hidrous combination, and bloomers would never have really bloossomed had not the bicycle come along. Mrs. Bloomer herself abandoned the unbecoming cress some years before she died. She had advocated its adoption during between thirty and forty years, but without avail, and it was practically after she had gone back on bloomers that the new costume which has appropriated that name came into vogue.



ESQUIMAU BELLES WHO ALWAYS WORE 'EM.

Miss Smith, who is still living in this State, being now Mrs. Miller, had the costume made more as a girlish freak than anything eise, and soon abandoned the wearing of it. It was while she was visiting friends at Seneca Falls. N. Y., where Mrs. Bloomer then lived, that the latter saw the costume and was smitten with it. Had Mrs. Bloomer set to work to evolve from the germinal idea of Miss Smith a really scientific, serviceable, and becoming bifurcated costume, she might have seen the women of the whole country wearing it as a matter of fact long before she died. And it would not have needed thirty or forty years of preaching and printing about it to accomplish this result. Dress reformers have been wrestling with their hobby long enough to know that women won't be preached or persuaded or frightened into dress reform. But, let it be noted that Mrs. Bloomer did not invent the costume that for forty years gave her fame throughout the country; and that the bloomers of to-day are not, any way, the kind of things she advocated. She went to her grave protesting against the honor thrust on her in the assumption that she invented bloomers, and still more emphatically protesting against being identified with the blcycle bloomer movement and all that the bloycle bloomer movement and all that the bloycle protesting against being identified with the blcycle bloomer movement and all that the bloycle protesting against being identified with the blcycle bloomer was lying ready to hand, for if it hadn't been it is more than likely the graphic but horrible name of "bags" would have been immediately and irrevocably tagged to the bicycle girl's new nether wear by a discerning and hasty public, as it has been by slangy scoffers.

But the bloomer movement itself is by no means new, except in this country. In other lands, and the remained back, indeed, it is claimed that women wore trousers before men did, and that the men took to the splitgarment when they appreciated what a good thing woman h



THE PANTALETTES OF 1850.

may be pardoned—are disputing with the bicycle girl as to the credit for bloomers.

They assert that if the bloycle had been invented forty years ago no woman would have had the audacity to ride one. They object to the claim that the blovcle is doing more in a month for the cause of rational dress for women than the dress reformers have done in half a century. They say bloomers are not the fruit of the bloycle, but the flower of seed which the dress reformers planted thirty or forty years ago, and have been carefully tending ever since. The bravery of the dress reformers, arguing for their ideas in the face of censure and ridicule, they say, prepared the public mind for the side currents of disputation that branch off from the mackarom of the bloomer question.

Opposition to bloomers has appeared from every source, and under a most interesting variety of circumstances. Some of it has been intensely serious and much of it has been were source, but it all has been decidedly sturdy. Clergymen of every denomination have expressed emphatic disapproval of the contume and all that it stands for and all they think it points to. Quite a crussile against bloomers was started in St. Louis by the Rev. Father Walsh of St. Bridget's parish, and he was joined by clergymen of various other Christian sects. Father Walsh positively forbade the young women of his congregation to wear bloomers, and he even discouraged the riding of a bleycle. But his opposition against bloomers was unyielding. He was ably seconded in his crusade by the Rev. W. H. Kern of the Fourth Christian Church of St. Louis. Dr. Kern is a strong advocate of gymnastics for women, but he says: "I stand now and forever against the bloomer," He seems to favor the new woman idea much more than most of his clerical brethren, for women take an active part in the work of his church, even to taking part in the exercises almost always performed b

so per cent. of women bleycle riders there wear bloomers.

The Rev. Father Wilson of Terre Haute, Ind., a few days ago preached a sermon on the new woman in which he condemned bloomers without qualification. He objects to them on physical as well as moral, or spiritual, grounds. He declared that he would refuse to even speak in public with any bloomer girl, and would not even compromise himself by recognizing her should she speak to him.

Everybody remembers Bishop Doane's biting remarks about bloomer women and the storm stirred up in consequence. And the opposition of Bishop Coxe has canced equal publicity.

But the most vigorous attack on bloomers was made, and is still made, by the Rev. T. B. Hawthorne, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., who is a man of unquestioned power and influence in that church body. Dr. Hawthorne's position in the matter may be estimated by this extract from one of his early sermons on the subject:

"If there is any object on earth which makes jublies in the realm of unclean spirits, it is a society woman' in masculine habiliments, straidling a bicycle, and prepared to make an exhibition of her immodesty on the thoroughfares of a great city."



THE LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

He characterized the costume at length as "degrading," as "incompatible with true feminine molesty," and the wearers of it as weak creatures who coveted the prerogatives and pleasures of men, and who thereby become "despicable in the eres of all people of virtuous sensibilities." He declared women were riding to the devil in bioomers, and wound up by declaring that he spoke in no unkindness to women who had been beguiled into the unwomanly conduct, but under the force of a divine inspiration impelling him to save them from the fate of the man who takes a young tiger into his house as a plaything.

Br. Hawthorne has kentup his crusade, and it can easily be imaxined what sort of a shindy he has stirred up. His sermons and speches have been spread more over the West than the East, and his wariare on bloomers is a standing topic in many newspapers in that region, over which the fors and againsts war unceasingly. Dr. Hawthorne thinks the bloomer craze was born of infidelity, and will follow the new woman movement into an utter regulation of all Christian teachings. He says: "Nine women are against the blocycle fad where one is in favor of it," and that he knows this from the thousands of letters that have poured in on him from all over the country. He gets lots of abuse, but a vast deal more sympathy and encouragement. He declares he will "squelch the evil if the newspapers will give him a fair show," what-ever he may mean by that, and thinks that when the common sense and innate modesty of ever he may mean by that, and thinks that when the common sense and innate modesty of the great mass of women in this country asserts itself we shall hear no more of the "cyclienne and her bloomers."

the great mass of women in this country asserts itself we shall hear no more of the "cyclienne and her bloomers."

But as a set off against Dr. Hawthorne's opposition is the emphatic support of bloomers offered by the Rec. John W. Shorten of the Methodist Church in Mason, O. He is a very popular man, "progressive," and has great influence in that region. An indication of this is in the fact that he has just been called to a much larger sphere and higher place in the Church. What brought Dr. Shorten and bis bloomer sympathies into prominence was the indignant protests of the scandalized anti-bloomerites in his congregation. Bloomers had quietly made thair way in the town, and their appearance on the streets caused only the comment and discussion common to the whole country. But when the bloomer girls of Dr. Shorten's congregation came to week-night prayer meeting, and to cap all, the woman organist one evening came to play the organ attired in her bloomers, the scandalized moralists could stand it no longer, and they published the horror broadcast. The organist is Miss Ada Coleman, a very comely girl less than 20 years old. She lives two miles out of town, and rides a bicycle back



nounce from the pulpit the action of the organist and her imitators.

Dr. Shorten said he couldn't conscientiously do anything of the kind. He thought bloomers were a very sensible costume for women to wear when bicycling. In fact, he heartily applauded the idea. He went out to watch this bloomer girls practising on the race track, and approved of their doings. He is a great baseball enthusiant. He refused to touch the subject in the pulpit, but was very frank in telling the anti-bloomerites that he was in favor of bloomers; that he thought it was all right for the girls to come to prayer meeting in bloomers, and that a modest girl was as modest in bloomers as in skirts. Then a big storm blew up. But trouble was averted by vacation time coming, and seems staved off, in Mason, at least, by the fact of Dr. Shorten's golfa; to another charge. But the bloomerites count this a good set-off to the opposition of other clergymen.

Various School Boards throughout the country have made trouble about bloomers, and



three or four have positively forbidden the teachers under their jurisdiction from wearing the things to school, because of the evil effect on the mind of the young. A Long Island Hoard was about the first to put itself on record in this way. The Turonto Board recently discussed the advisability of passing a resolution forbidding teachers from appearing on the streets in "the male attire cusimonity called bloomers." There was a major win favor of it, but the minority made such a vigorous opposition that the resolution was tabled because of the discovery of a city ordinance "forbidding women to appear in public in the attire of men." This, they thought, squelched the bloomeries in a very scornful style.

It seems to be a fact that a very large proportion of women are against bloomers. This may not seem so to the casual observer, because it's, he bloomer girls who are doing the noticeable ching, not the girls who don't wear bloomers. The bloomer girls who are doing the noticeable ching, not the girls who don't wear bloomers. The bloomer girls who are doing the noticeable ching their costume, and only once in a while do the ordinary, old-fashioned wemen get in a word. Nevertheless there is a very strong undercurrent of feeling among women against bloomers. Naturally this sentiment is not much evidenced in print, nor in public, but people of wile observation who take an interest in the matter agree that many, perhaps even most, women do not look with favor on bloomers. The proportion of women who ride bicycles to the whole population of women is small, and only those directly interested get their views into print. But it is safe to say that, so far, even the great malority of bloomer girls would not favor wearing bloomers except as a part of a bicycling costume.

There is even a strong, if small, opposition to bloomers among bicycles is ridden by thousands of women in skirts of almost ordinary length. Thousands more wear shorter skirts, with some sort of equestian trousers underneath. And all of these thousands wou



woman would have the temerity to introduce bloomers in that region. If any did, it said, they would surely bring on themselves such notoriety as must be exceedingly unpleasant to a medicat, womanly woman. The editor is against them. Some few women in New Orleans west bloomers, but in almost every Southern newspaper the appearance of a pair of bloomers is treated almost as would be the comping ashore of the sea serpent. It is in the North and West, especially the great, breezy, woolly West, that the bloomer flourishes and the bloomer question rages.

Bloomers have titreatened the institution of the family, as well as cementing hearts together. A number of atories have been related of fond hearts severed by the owner of one taking to bloomers. Then, again, perhaps as many matches have been made on wheels as in heaven. Out in Urbant, Ill., a few days ago a couple of bicyclists rode up to the Court House and made for the marriage license office. They were Charles Crozen of Paxton and Miss dosle A. Neff of Ludlow. They looked so much alike as they trundled their whoels along that every-body took them for two young men, and the license eferk on quite a shock when the young woman identified herself.

The case of the Paterson, N. J., husband who applied for an injunction to preven his wife from wearing bloomers is freen, and doubtless vivid, in the mind of the reader. But this man had cause to kick. Even the most fervid bloomerite will admit this. His wife wore scarlet bloomers.

THE HORSEFISH.

The horsefish, called also moonfish and monkeyfish, is not found often in these waters; perhaps not more than a dozen are taken from the



A HORSEFISH.

shows a borsefish that was caught in Gravesend Hay and is now in the New York Aquarium. This fish is about five inches in length, but some specimens are nearly a foot long.

The horsefish is very thin and deep-bodied, with a very long forchead and a mouth low down, giving a fancted resemblance to a horse's head. Its sides are silvery, or pearl-tinted, and wheat the sun shines upon the fish at the Aquarium its pearly sides reflect light upon the white porcelain side of the tank. The horsefish has a very short spiny dorsal fin and a long soft dorsal, the front edge of which is black. Its anal fin is longhand low. The ventral fins vary in length with the age of the fish, becoming very short as the fish becomes old. The young fish has a little black blotch on the side, just belind the head. The horsefish is a quick and powerful swimmer; when in danger it darts through the water with great swiftness.

A HORSEFISH.

TO SUCCEED THE TANDEM. Novel Invention by Which Two Cyclists
May Ride Abreast.

Bicycle manufacturers seem inclined to introduce some sort of a machine that will take the place of the tandem wheel now in use. The ma-jority appear to favor a wheel on which two riders can ride side by side.

Several wheels of this character have been manufactured, but they have been on the bicycle type and not much fancied.



Something new on the bicycle market is what is called the Companion, a bicycle, as shown in the accompanying cut. It seats two persons losing of the ordinary type of safety with two whices. At a glance the construction of the wheel would lead to the inference that this bicycle would nest with two peanie; but, on the contrary, one person can ride it, and, on account of its lightness and admirable outline, it is becoming very popular.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Some of the best engineering authorities express the opinion, in regard to spraying and burning liquid fuel, that the great secret of ticcess seems to lie in so arranging matters that the flame will not put itself out and prevent the oil from being properly consumed. rected into a furnace high up, it cannot burn, little or no free oxygen; the spray is driven unconsumed through the flame, strikes the

specially of the Posters, N. J., bushash who we provide the poster of the poster of the third was a special poster of the poster

therity, to be equal in weight to some 400,000 tens applied on the equator. Other causes,
he says, have also to be taken into account,
as, for example, the inscass in the size of the
carth, due to the failing on it of meteoric
dust, which, if deposited at the rait of one foot
in 4,000 years, would insulate the observed ratardation by itself. Further, such a phenometon as the annual growth and melting of show
and lee at the poles, by abstracting water from
the other parts of the occan, introduces irreguharities into the problem, the abstraction accelcarting the earth's motion, and the melting,
by restoring the water, retarding it. Again,
as opposed to the retarding forces, it is urged
that there is to be taken into account a probable
acceleration, due to the gradual sinking of the
carth by cooling-this, however, being not
more, perhaps, than one six-thousandth part
of the retardation due to tidal friction.

The recovery of minerals that otherwise The recovery of minerals that otherwise would pass away in smoke and fumes is now said to be both practicable and profitable—including gold, silver, and lead—by means of an instrument, tested, it appears at some of the most important smeiting establishments in the Western caentry, and has the endorsement of eminent metallurgiests. The appears of consist, as expirated, of a horizontal fine, some 1,400 feet long, excessing a surface for radiationand conditions, excessing a surface for radiationand conditions, as the least of passes of upward of all, tho other circumberence of which, at full sheed, revolves are drawn by means of a fair, the outer directions are drawn by means of a fair, the outer directions in the flow criment. The futures this under pressure are forced into a stack beyond, while like a minute, in the conditions from which there is no means of escape campit through into the promoters of the scheme, which, he was subsequently given to understand, did not commend itself favorably to the flow criment. The latter is willing to according to usual homestead grants of free land to individual settlers from the considerace on the inner of lower side; from here it is collected from time to time, compared to the directors of the enterprise to the Army among grant from the Government to the Salvation Army, or to himself as its head, of a stack beyond, while like a limit to the conditions of the inner of lower side; from here it is collected from time to time, compared to the directors of the chert individual capacities. Nothing danned however, the General secondary to the presence of its being secured by them, now the little strangement.

ALONG THE LOVELY BRONX.

BEAUTIES OF THE STREAM FROM HOUDLAWN TO WHITE PLAINS

The Bordering Groves and Mendows, the Swimming Pools, the Primitive Bridges, the Trout, and the Little Road House. Some thousands of New Yorkers have come o know that portion of the Bronx River that lies within Bronz Park, and many others have watched for years past the vulgarizing of the Bronx Valley from Williamsbridge to Woodlawn, Above Woodlawn, however, the Brenx is known only by glimpses to such suburban New Yorkers as rade back and forth daily between the Grand Central Station and their homes along the Harlem Railroad. The for more than a dozen miles between the city's orthern limits and White Plains, and thence still further northward it has more and more the character of an unpolluted country creek. Scarcely two miles north of the city limits is

thick there's cut hack two-thirds of the distance, a tim'd thickness cut hack one-third of the bounded at the bettom the other end of the belt being treated in the same manner, so that when the ends are brought together the sections the other end of the less are brought together the sections the other end of the less. The third that when the ends are brought together the sections the other end of the less. The third that when the ends are brought together the sections in the other end of the less. The the secondary results, it is recommended that the belt beput into a press after the operation of cementing, but, in the absence of that tool, the belt driving a number of shoe peers through the lest into the board, allowing it to remain thus until the cement has set, and then closely cut thing off the pegs.

The best coating for iron pipes, that can stand the heat at 250° or more, is now said to be made with a good asphalt lacquer laid on thirly, and, in order to tint this, an oxide in pulverized form of any metal is added—as, for instance, good zine or white tim mixed with the asphalt gives a gray shale, while red lead gives a brownish tint; or, if the asphalt is laid on thinly and 'tim bronze'—the well-known white bronze in the form of powder—is lightly dusted over it, a coating of very pleasing shade is the result. A chean and durable coating for steam pipes especially if the coating for steam pipes especially if the coating is designed to protect the pipe against rust; it is difficult to put a durable coating for steam pipes especially if the coating is designed to protect the pipe against rust; it is difficult to put a durable coating on strikes shown and the pipe against rust; it is difficult to put a durable coating on strikes shown have been coavered with zinc, the first part of the pipe against rust; it is difficult to put a durable coating on strikes shown have been proved to a first part of the pipe against rust; it is difficult to put a durable coating on the provided provided to protect the pipe again

A SALVATION ARMY COLONY. Gen. Booth Anxious to Secure a Large Truct of Land.

Quebec, Aug. 31.—A number of Salvation Army delegates from the Army farm in England have returned here from the Northwest Territories, where they have been spring out the land with the object of selecting a block of a hundred thousand acres or so whereon to estab-